



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**Quarantine Against Mexican Ports.**

In view of the cases of yellow fever recently reported at Merida, Mexico, the Government of Cuba has declared quarantine against ports in the States of Yucatan and Campeche.

**ECUADOR.****Plague and Yellow Fever.**

The following statement was received from the director of public health:

July 16-31, 1911:

*Plague*.—At Guayaquil 10 cases with 4 deaths were reported.

*Yellow fever*.—At Babahoyo 1 case with 1 death was reported; at Calaroma 1 case with 1 death; at Guayaquil 4 cases with 1 death; at Milagro 1 case and 3 deaths.

**HAWAII.****Record of Plague Infection.**

The last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910; 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911, and 1 fatal case was reported April 19.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911. A plague-infected rat was found at Hilo during the week ended June 10, 1911.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, July 31:

**HONOLULU.**

*Week ended July 29, 1911.*

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	687
Rats trapped.....	672
Mongoose trapped.....	15
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	591
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	66
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	242
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	55
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	309
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720

**INDIA.****Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports, July 27:

During the week ended July 8 there were reported 21 deaths from cholera and 47 from plague; in all Bengal, 59 cases of plague with 56 deaths; in all India, 2,539 cases of plague with 1,848 deaths.

**ITALY.****Status of Cholera.**

Surg. Geddings at Naples reports, August 26:

During the period from August 13 to 19 cholera was reported in Italy as follows: Naples city, 66 cases with 14 deaths; Province of Naples, 135 cases with 67 deaths; Genoa city, 53 cases with 34 deaths;